THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864. NO. 110

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS.

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" " 3 months.....8 00
" " 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" " 6 months.....5 00

All ways to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Beyond the Mississippi.

SHREVEPORT, LA., 2d, via Mobile, March 16.—All quiet in this Department. A passive campaign on the part of the Yankees is anticipated. The enemy is now making a reconnoisance up Red River. Gen. Taylor is anxious to meet them. The action on the part of Congress on the Currency question is anxiously looked for. This Department is self sustaining and could feed our army for twenty years.

It is bad policy to furlough any soldiers to cross to this side of the Mississippi river. Generals Lee, Johnston and Longstreet are constantly losing men who cannot or will not return East of the river. The people everywhere in this Department are buoyant and expect to win our freedom before March, 1865.

Stonewall Jackson's Commissary, Banks, is no more respected or favored here than he made his disastrous flight from the Valley of Virginia.

The people and army have entire confidence in Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Our pickets report increased activity among the enemy's steamers between Folly and Cole's islands. The enemy are again at work on Battery Gregg, and also engaged hauling ammunition. No firing on the city to-day.

More Re-Enlistments.

DEMOPOLIS, March 14.—Major General Loring published an address to his division, and effective speeches were delivered by Judge Glenn, General Featherston and Captain Barksdale, when the whole division, which is largely composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians, unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

Ragsdale and Robinson, of the 9th Arkansas regiment, sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion, have been reprieved.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—Dispatches from Canton report large numbers of Sherman's troops going up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

McPherson has been left in command of that place.

Sherman and Herbert have gone down the river with a large part of the army, on 42 transports, said to be going to Red river.

McPherson reports the Spring campaign inaugurated by Sherman, Banks, Thomas and Smith a failure.

Gen. Forrest says that some regiments of Smith's Cavalry have gone to Nashville.

Another dispatch says that Sherman went to New Orleans from Vicksburg and returned on the 4th.

On the 6th a large number of enlisted men went up the river on furlough.

Some 15 or 20 boat loads of troops have gone down the river.

Up to the 9th seven boat loads of troops passed Trinca going up stream.

One brigade has been left at Vicksburg under McPherson and the remainder have gone up Red river.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, March 14.—Advices from Jackson reports that Gen. Sherman is moving down the river from Vicksburg with troops. It is supposed that he is going up the Red River.

Gov. Clarke has ordered a meeting of the Legislature at Macon on the 24th instant. The telegraph is working as formerly in Mississippi; all the damage done the line by the Yankees having been repaired.

A large force is at work on the Railroads, and repairing is going forward rapidly.

From Georgia--Mob Law in Ohio.

DALTON, March 15.—The Dalton, Ohio, *Empire* office was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th. Several citizens and soldiers were killed during the *melee*. The *Empire* was a Valandigham organ.

Over one hundred thousand dollars have been funded by the army since Saturday. The weather has suddenly turned cold.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

DALTON, March 16.—Lieut. Gen. Hood had a grand drill of his corps to day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it was largely attended, especially by General officers. After the drill a sham battle was fought by the entire corps. The musketry and artillery firing drew forth the warmest praise of all who witnessed it. Weather excessively cold.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

DALTON, March 17.—The Nashville Times of the 12th contains a horrible account of the hanging of 22 Union soldiers at Kinston, N. C., who had fled from conscription. They met their fate like men. Even the Confederate soldiers were moved to tears at the spectacle.

The Rebels have threatened to hang 5 of Gen. Foster's men who have never been in the Rebel army.

A Washington telegram discloses the horrid fact that 200 kegs of powder were placed under the Libby prison at the time of the late raid.

All quiet in front.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 14.—Telegraphic communication has been re-established to Jackson, and north to Senatobia and Waterford, and south to Brookhaven and Amite.

An arrival from New Orleans reports the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 16.—At auction to-day Confederate Eights, due 1881 brought 114 and interest; five years Bonds opened at 107 and closed at 103; registered fifteen million loan, 138½; Gold 213¼; Silver 19¼. Sterling Exchange 203¼.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 16.—All quiet in front to-day. The troops are in fine spirits. Weather quite cool.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Greensboro *Patriot* of this week hoists the name of Z. B. VANCE for Governor and says:

Our readers will discern that we have this week "run up at our mast head" the glorious VANCE BANNER for the next Gubernatorial contest to come off in August next.

We present the name of our first, second and last choice, and the claims of our Chieftain, with pride and pleasure—and in so doing, we assert that we express the wishes of the great mass of the people of the entire State!

For soundness of sentiment and practicability of views, and for honorable intentions and administrative capacity Gov. VANCE has proven himself equal to the great Leaders in the Revolution of 1776, and to-day he stands the acknowledged GIANT among his COMPEERS in the revolution of 1861!

A MARCH INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

We see it intimated, in the Richmond papers and elsewhere, that another march into Pennsylvania, by our Army of the Potomac, is contemplated by the authorities at Richmond.

Our cause is just looking up. The Spring campaign has opened auspiciously for us. Everywhere the advance of the enemy has been repulsed. We presume that this has occasioned the expectation of another raid into Pennsylvania. Whenever we have reached a position of strength, and appear to be about to win our independence and peace, there comes some inconceivable—enormous blunder, by which our cause is prostrated.

We have made two raids into Pennsylvania, and both have been disastrous—the one ending with the battle of Sharpsburg—and the other with the battle of Gettysburg, after both of which we have retreated with enormous losses.

The last invasion of Pennsylvania was peculiarly unfortunate. Vicksburg was besieged, and the possession of the Mississippi and its great valleys turned upon the siege. If, instead of the army of Virginia advancing into Pennsylvania, it had stood on the defensive, and had sent the thirty thousand men we lost in the invasion to relieve Vicksburg, that city would not have fallen, and we would this day practically have had peace.

We saw the blunder; and, although at great loss, repaired it. From the conquest of the Valley of the Mississippi our enemy advanced to the conquest of East Tennessee. Gen. Longstreet was sent with twenty-six thousand men, from the Army of Virginia, to the aid of Gen. Bragg, to prevent this catastrophe. The object was accomplished. The enemy were vanquished at the battle of Chickamauga. To complete our success and to drive out the enemy from East Tennessee, we had only to hold to the means which had proved successful, and to keep Gen. Longstreet with Gen. Bragg. But here again, on the eve of final victory and success, the demon of mischief intervened. The Army of Tennessee was divided.—Gen. Longstreet was sent to Knoxville, and General Bragg, with vastly inferior numbers, was defeated at Missionary Ridge, while the enemy had but two days' provisions in Chattanooga, and East Tennessee was lost.

Here are a series of stern facts, which no ignorance or presumption can ignore. They prove two things. Whatever may have been our policy in Virginia at the opening of the war, an aggressive war now on Pennsylvania, unless our forces in Virginia can be increased beyond any probable means now in our power, cannot be wise. A defensive war on that frontier is our manifest policy. Our aggressive must be in the West; and there concentration of troops is our policy. Concentration and advance in the West—defence in the East—this is what experience has proved is our wisest course.

Our previous advances into Pennsylvania were the very things the Lincoln government wanted. They could not raise troops, and the war fever was dying out in the United States. Our invasion of Pennsylvania rekindled the war spirit, and enabled Lincoln to raise the troops he wanted. The United States now are in the same condition they were then. The greater part of their troops in the field go out of service in May.

They have refused to re-enlist to so great an extent, that President Lincoln has ordered a conscription of a half million of men more, to fill their places in the ranks of their armies. The campaign of this Spring proves the reluctance of the soldiers in their armies to prosecute the war. If things continue as they are, there will be no volunteers, and the new conscripts will be reluctant and few, and in all probability we will be victorious throughout the summer, and win peace and independence by the fall. But if we invade Pennsylvania, the same result will, in all probability be produced again. Our enemies will again fill up their armies, and prolong the war. We will do exactly what President Lincoln longs for—prays for, if such a blasphemous wretch can pray. He would hail our advance into Pennsylvania with triumphant joy, as a sort of providential intervention in his favor. It is exactly what he would do, if he had the disposition of our armies. The lowest sort of wisdom is that which follows events. It is the wisdom of experience not of anticipation. Shall we be destitute of even this sort of wisdom, which may inspire and direct the weakest understanding?—*Charleston Mercury.*

East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from Neport, Tennessee, on the 29th of February, says:

The weather to-day is gloomy, rainy and disagreeable. We are encamped around this little town picketing. Martin's division of cavalry left here this day, for the Army of Tennessee.

Major-General Ransom has been placed in command of all cavalay under Lt.-General Longstreet.

Conscription is vigorously carried on here, and every able bodied man will soon be in service.

Our cavalry capture a few bushwhackers every day. The country is pretty well cleared of them.

Scouts from Kingston, Tenn., report the town garrisoned by a Federal negro regiment and a few companies of white men, all under the command of Col. Bird.

I could learn of no enemy near us to day. I think the cause of Gen. Longstreet's falling back to Greenville was on account of having to diminish his cavalry force by sending the above named division to Georgia.

From Nassau.

Our special correspondent at Nassau has sent us two copies of the Bahama *Herald*, one dated 5th March and the other the 9th. The *Herald* is not only friendly to the Confederacy but denounces the brutality and vandalism of the North in unmeasured terms. We copy two of its articles to-day and shall publish others hereafter.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the C C Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States' bonds for said parties.
March 7-125M C. P. [illegible], Cash'r.

To the People of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August, next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be pre paid. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-1w

NOTICE.

WAS STOLEN, FROM THE LOT OF THE SUBscriber, in Johnston county, on Sunday last, a black MARE. Said mare has one white foot and a crack in one of the hoofs. She is supposed to have been stolen by a deserter from Kinston, and was the property of a widow of a deceased soldier.
March-17-2t* CHERRY PITMAN.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days. March 12-1w
Confederate copy one week, and send bill to Progress.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

THE NEW TAX AND CURRENCY LAWS COMPEL ME TO ADJUST MY PRICES TO THEIR demands or suspend the manufacture of the Southern *Hepatic Pills*. From this date they will be sold at $250 a gross. For $30 I will send a dozen boxes by mail postpaid. They are less profitable [illegible] same weight lower.
March 7-d2t & w4t [illegible], N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE!!

SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL 1 FAMILY Carriage, 1 Cart Carriage Harness, 2 Bureau, 1 Mahogany Dining Table, a lot of Crockery and Waiters, 1 pair Mules and 1 Waggon, together with other articles advertised. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 17-2t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FARM HORSES. APPLY AT PLANters' Hotel. March 17-2t*

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 6 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept, I will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. E.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C. March 10-d3w1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money

1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue-Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c

—ALSO—

1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs

Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.
March 14-1w*
Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
March 10-t28M Cashier.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.--WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17-2w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas't.
March 5-3taw1A

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14 2taw1m

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. G. Alley, Henderson, N. C.
March 16-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14-6t-Ap'l. J. P. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
[illegible] PROGRESS OFFICE

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOVE AND FURNACE FOUNDERS,
June 9-tf [illegible], N. C.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY.

Executive Department.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col John B. Brewer, of Ala., Major Samuel Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm. P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va., and Major T Wash.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. Wm Hand Browne, of Maryland, Assistant Secretary of State.

Department of Justice, Attorney General's Office—Thos H Watts, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Robert Tyler, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G G N Mullen, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A D Sharpe, Assistant. J M Matthews, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. W Ellis, of N C, 1st Auditor. W M F Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. B G R Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooks, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J Dellier, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Hayrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:30 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 12 m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leachburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 2.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leachburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Louges and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. C. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday nights of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits send your order to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE.

[redacted]

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariff of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent.

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-120m Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 5s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received, at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY NOTICE, March 7th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks and bearing Dividends due and unpaid, to present the same for payment or receive payment thereof in the present currency, on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And assignment of all such claims will be made therefore in said bonds.

J. A. GUION,
March 10-t25
Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

[illegible] NATURALLY NEED [illegible] Treasury notes [illegible] and
March 11-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

Men and Brethren

Who have the good of the cause of our country at heart will bear in mind that we enter our most solemn protest against the action of the banks, railroads and other corporations that have given notice that they will not take Confederate money after the 20th instant. Such action has caused great panic, and already it is almost impossible for a person to buy a chicken at the market for Confederate money, the country people refusing to take it because they cannot spend it with the shop keepers and merchants.

Condemning such behavior on the part of all men and corporations as injurious to our cause, we, therefore proclaim to all men that we will receive all denominations of Confederate notes in the transaction of current business at the *Progress Office* up to midnight of the 31st March, and that any accounts on our books for work done either at Newbern or Raleigh, may be paid in notes of the old issue up to the 10th of April. Our income is large and we are abundantly able to loose the 33⅓ per cent. repudiated by the act of Congress.

A TRIP TO NEW YORK.—We had hoped that, at least during the war, no Southerner would voluntarily find himself in a Northern city. During the winter just passed we have been greatly surprised to hear that more than one citizen of the Confederate States, one of them a State official, another having a father in a high rank in the United States army, were passing to and fro between New York and the South. And now we read an advertisement in the newspapers openly proposing a trading operation with the North. The notice states that it is to be done with the sanction of the authorities—but whether already obtained or in prospective is not clearly stated.

We would be very much surprised if such permission should be granted. We cannot but refrain from expressing our regret that any such design is entertained What is meant by all the clamor of our people for separation from the North politically, socially, and commercially, if such things are tolerated? We know nothing of the quarter whence it comes, but we unhesitatingly condemn the proposition to reopen commercial dealings with our enemies, even for "a few light articles of value." We have very little hope of our protest having any effect. Perhaps the "authorities" may never see it. But as conductors of one of the presses of the country, we will continue to raise our voices against whatever mischief comes under our observation. If we fail, the responsibility will rest upon others, not upon us.—*Columbia Guardian.*

Just so. Raise the blockade and declare peace to-morrow, and your harmless bloods from the rice and cotton states, South Carolina included, would spend the coming summer, provided their finances would allow, in swaggering around the northern cities and watering places. It has been heretofore and will be so again, notwithstanding the blood and treasure expended to secure "separation." And this intercourse with the hated enemy will not commence with the people of North Carolina, or any of the middle or border States, but by the *elect* of the cotton States who promised to drink all the blood, pay all the expenses of the war and do all the fighting. Mark what we say as to the future.

Recognition—Vandilism of the Enemy.

We have fresh rumors of recognition but we should not trust them to the extent of relaxing our preparations for defence. The powers of Europe having disgraced themselves by allowing the inhuman butchery, rapine and murder to go on for three years, are capable of continuing it perpetually, and we must look to ourselves and not to them for deliverance. No people have ever conducted a war in such a manner as the Yankees have this; and their deeds of vandalism are not only disgraceful to them but a blighting curse to the civilization of the age.

In reference to their recent outrages in Virginia the *Examiner* gives the following account:

We have some particulars of the outrageous conduct of the Yankee raiders in King and Queen from Mr. William Martin, a gentleman recommended to us as one of the most respectable in the county, and known for many years as the proprietor of the hotel at King and Queen Court House. We give the narrative as nearly as possible in Mr. Martin's own words; there is but little necessity to add flourish or comment to his relation of the enemy's wickedness.

Last Thursday morning the Yankees appeared at the Court House where, besides the Court buildings, are three residences. Finding most of the male inhabitants away—Mr. Martin himself being away on duty as one of the home guard of the county—they entered the hotel without hindrance or ceremony.—Their first exploit there was to upset the breakfast table, and their next to build a large fire in the middle of the hall, on the bare floor. They ransacked the house and took everything valuable that was at hand. Mrs. Martin, seeing the fire lit in the hall, besought them to spare her house, when she was told by them "d—n it, they would burn the house, and her, too, if she did not keep quiet." Before the flames had mantled the house they forced from her her keys, so as to prevent her saving anything. They had already taken all the money in the house—about twenty-five hundred dollars—and had even appropriated some finger rings belonging to one of the children, for which the little one plead piteously, but in vain. After the house had been fired, the Yankees told the negroes they might take for themselves whatever they could save from the flames, and when, in this way, some few valuables had been rescued, they were appropriated by the Yankees themselves, who were very much amused at thus making the negroes the catspaw for their plunder. Having burned the hotel, they also set fire to Mr. Martin's smokehouse; but this was happily saved, the flames being extinguished by the salt brine. With this exception, Mr Martin lost everything on his place—his house, his furniture, his money, and everything in the way of provisions for man and beast. His loss will amount to thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars. Even a piano, which his daughter begged might be saved, was smashed in wantonness; and the parlor carpet was taken from the floor, cut into strips and divided among the robbers.

The house of Mr. Robert Pollard, clerk of the court, was also visited and burnt to the ground.—They threatened to throw his wife into the flames when she remonstrated with them.

The house of Mr. William B. Bird, residing at the Court House, was not burnt, on account of the hurry of the wretches to get away; but it was despoiled of everything valuable. The wardrobes of the ladies were rifled, and all the clothing in the house was taken, not even excepting the gowns and dresses of a little infant. We forgot to say that at Mr. Martin's the clothing of the family was stolen, and that the thieves went so far as actually to pick over the clothes in wash, and select from them whatever they fancied.

Mr. Martin confirms the report of the destruction of the Court building. It was entirely consumed, as also the Clerk's office and jail. All the County Court papers were destroyed; but it is believed the records of the Circuit Court were saved. The Court building had been rebuilt some eight or ten years ago at the expense then of five or six thousand dollars.

The raiders destroyed the mills of Mr. John S. South, some three hundred yards from the Court House. His loss is not less than twenty thousand dollars.

We learn there has been snow at Goldsboro' and Charlotte within the last few days, and some one said there was some here but we did not see it. Rather cool Saturday, for March.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

CAMP 48TH REG'T N. C. T., NEAR GRANGE C. H., Va., March 8d, 1864.

Dear Progress: Your humble correspondent Hal has changed his membership from the 27th N. C. T. to the 48th, and will henceforth date his letters from that place. The first item of notice in this letter is a little tramp of 40 miles that we have just finished.—On Monday night we were ordered to cook up our rations and prepare for the road which we accordingly did, and were started off for Liberty Mills on Tuesday morning about two hours before day—but when we arrived at that point we found that *Lund's End* was not at Liberty Mills, but that there was a very considerable amount of road and mud beyond there, over and through which we must needs walk as horseflesh could not be procured to answer the purpose of transportation for as large a force as we had with us. So on we went until we got within three miles of Madison Court House, when we were suddenly ordered to "about face" and "*advance backwards*" to a piece of woods about a mile and a half—when we took up camp for the night. It was raining and freezing when we started, kept it up all day and at night commenced snowing, the flakes being, according to the best of my recollection, about the size of that article, about as big as a ten-cent piece. This beautiful operation of nature continued about two hours, when all of a sudden it ceased—and the stars came out in all their splendor and unrivalled beauty. You may be sure we were very glad to see them, as taking rain and snow was not very acceptable to men who have been very comfortably quartered in cabins for two or three weeks. The march was a very hard one indeed—the mud being deep and sticky. Considering the number of men from General Hill's corps that were on the march, there were not a great many who gave out, and the giving out of the greater part of those who did fail, was owing to their not having good shoes.—In fact there were a good many who started from camp actually *bare-footed*, and in several instances you could see *blood* in the mud where these men marched. Now who is to blame for this. There certainly are some shoes left yet in the Confederacy, and if there are none, can't some be got either for Confederate money or Confederate Cotton. We know that the men sometimes throw away their shoes, and we don't pity them; but I saw one poor fellow trudging along through the mud and ice, who said that he had not had a pair of shoes since last July. Now somebody has got to bear the blame of that, and I wish we could find out who the man is, and had the power to put him on just such a tramp as we had, and compel him to go barefooted and hungry all the way. I can't find out the reason why we took the march. Some think that the *Yanks* made a demonstration with cavalry and infantry by way of Madison C. H., to call off our attention from a raiding party of cavalry, who wished to cut our communication between here and Richmond. That is the best solution we can give of it. At all events we made the march and came back all alive; but a good many very tired, and some few entirely broken down; that however is much better than being *shot* down. We only saw one Yankee and he was a prisoner and an *Irishman*. So much for that.

The next item is the dedication of our *Brigade Church* on last Sunday, by the Rev. Jacob Henry Smith, of Greensboro', N. C. We have built a large comfortable place of worship, and I don't think I ever attended a more solemn meeting than we had last Sabbath. After the dedication, two persons were received into the Church and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. It made one's thoughts turn to home, and the solemn scenes so often witnessed there, and I am sure that the folks at home would have rejoiced could they have been there and seen the *one-heartedness* with which the soldiers of all the different denominations entered into the services.

When Mr. Smith extended the invitation to communicants of all denominations, he made use of an illustration which was so beautiful and plain to us all, that I cannot refrain from repeating it here. He said that in this war each State had a banner of its own—and that the Confederacy had one which covered all these, and under which soldiers from all the States fought. So the different denominations had separate creeds of their own, but all could agree and meet around the table of the Lord as soldiers fighting against the great adversary of souls under the banner of the Cross. There is a good deal of religious interest in the brigade at present. Mr. Smith will remain with us as temporary Chaplin to the 27th for some two or three weeks yet.

J. J. Duke, of C company, 48th Reg't. N. C. T., from Iredell county, died of pneumonia in the hospital at Orange C. H., on the 27th ult., after just one week's sickness. Yours, truly, HAL.

From the Bahama Herald, March 5th.]

YANKEE WARFARE.

It was generally supposed a few years back, that the enlightment and humanitarianism of the age would be felt through the world's future history, in at least greatly mitigating the horrors of war.

The chivalric manner in which the Crimean and Italian campaign were conducted, gave reason for the belief that a new and better era had dawned upon mankind, one that would perhaps gradually but surely lead to the re-establishment of "Peace on earth and good will among men." It was however reserved for the boasted paragon of Nations to demonstrate the futility of all such hopes, and renew all the darkest and bloodiest characteristics of the age of barbarism; to set at deffance all accepted laws, human and divine, in the re-enactment of crimes that find no parallel outside the records of Herod, Caligula, and Nero, placing their standard of morality and civilization into such close juxtaposition with that of Dahomey, that the difference is scarcely discernable.

We always knew them to be a vain, boastful, cruel, and fanatical people, but never until their congressional and popular sentiment endorsed and rewarded the "Beast Butler" for his outrages, perpetrated in New Orleans, while in command of that captured city; did we dream of the depth of degradation to which they had descended; Hayman, his only modern prototype, was thrust into obscurity by the nation he served, and the veil of shame draped over his historic portrait as closely as that of Mariano Falliero in Venetian story. But Butler, so resplendent in his crimes, was reserved for a nobler destiny by his people, and gathering ambition from their plaudtis, Lucifer like, strives yet onward in atrocity, and aims at becoming a human wonder, unapproachable both in the past and present, the brightest star in the constellation of villiany; by merit raised to that bad eminence.

It will be remembered that while in New Orleans, he branded, by an official order, all the female population as wantons, placing them at the mercy of a ruthless brutal soldiery, and although a shock of indignation flashed through the world at this enormity, yet, on his return to his Northern home, he was received, not only with the most distinguished honors, but actually crowned with flowers by the women of New York, and nearly smothered with the caresses of those of the other Northern cities.

The press, with nearly one voice, spoke of him as their "Modern General." Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a sword of honor. The literati of his section poured forth their tribute to his fame, and finally, surfeited with admiration, he again took the field in the position he now holds, which is, without doubt, one of if not the most important and responsible in the service. He may therefore be looked upon as the accepted type of the Yankee character; his words as the oracle of Yankee law; his deeds as the sublimity of Yankee fame; and his character as the acme of Yankee perfection.

Another stain has just been added to his lofty record that will cause execration no matter of what nationality [illegible] Butler has been the agent of the Federal Government in the [illegible] of Mrs. [illegible] Corbin (nee [illegible]) Her husband, [illegible] mother in Norfolk, where they once had considerable property, but which is now listed for confiscation, hearing that her step-father was in Wilmington, on his way to Europe, made her escape from the enemy's lines to bid him farewell. On returning from Wilmington, she resided for some weeks in Petersburg, and, after two fruitless attempts, succeeded in returning to Norfolk a few weeks ago. Three days after her arrival, sickness, she was summoned before the "Beast," and went, attended by Father O'Keefe, to whose church she belongs. Butler questioned her as to where she was, and what she saw, while in the Confederate States. She respectfully declined answering the questions. Upon which he angrily threatened that he "would soon conquer her stubbornness." Father O'Keefe here interfered, and informed Butler that it "was not stubbornness, but a regard for her promise to observe secrecy in such matters, without giving which she could not pass through the Confederate lines." He was insultingly told to mind his own business, and the drunken tyrant swore "that before she passed from his hands, she should be transparent enough to see through her and enable him to learn all she knew." She was sent a prisoner to the Custom House and ordered to be fed on bread and water. Two or three days afterwards, her mother, on applying to see her, was informed she was transferred to Fortress Monroe. Thither the distracted mother went and on her arrival there all the information the brutal officials would give, was, that her daughter had left the fortress. A private soldier, with more humanity, moved by the mother's grief, privately informed her that Miss Ellen had been sent to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore. Mrs. McCarrick, after her fruitless journey to Fortress Monroe, with much difficulty, obtained permission from "the beast" to send a change of clothing, but he would not allow any communication, verbal or written.

Incarcerated in the pestilential casemates of Fort McHenry, this noble woman adds another name to the galaxy of heroines that will forever adorn the annals of the South."

Thus has a young, innocent and defenceless girl been smuggled away in secrecy, conveyed to some hidden dungeon without any of the necessaries of life due to her sex and station. Ruthlessly torn from the bosom of her family because she respected her word too much to violate it at the dictum of a tyrant. We appeal to all men who have mothers, sisters or daughters, who cling to them for protection, who uphold the sacredness of virtue, and of honor, whether such an atrocity should pass unnoticed in the blazing light of the nineteenth century? Ought not the claims even of nationality to give way before the stronger dictates of humanity, and a cry of indignation ring through the world at its perpetrator? Is not suppineness in face of such enormities a crime itself?—God in his divine providence has doubtless prepared a perdition commensurate with the deeds of the debased wretch; but the lingering torments of an eternity would hardly rid the age of the damning disgrace "Beast Butler" has entailed upon it. In the face of such deeds, unblushingly committed by this man and his brother butchers, Turchen, McNeill and Milroy, endorsed and applauded by the Yankee people, does it not seem strange that a high and noble officer of our own government should set forth, as per a late correspondence, a champion in their behalf, censuring another for wounding their tender susceptibilities.—Pray, we would ask, what claims have they to any such forbearance? What delicate feelings do they possess to be so wounded? We would hardly expect to find them outside of an African jungle. The feeling the Boa Constrictor evinces when interrupted in his meal; the Hyena when driven from the grave of a corpse, and the gentleness displayed by Nana Sahib at Cawnpore, are the only similar evidences that can properly illustrate them. The vengeance of the Almighty is slow but sure, and the time will come when its falling doom will show to the world and to posterity, what the facts themselves have as yet failed to impress.

From the Bahama Herald, March 5th.]

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was the republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He had three competitors for the same high office—Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell.

Douglas had rendered himself unpopular, and although his talents as a statesman were undoubted, he was not the chosen representative of that great party which had so long, and so ably controlled the destinie of the nation, and of which he desired to be the leader. He had endeavored to unite the North and the South in his favor, but he satisfied neither.

Breckinridge, now a Major-General in the Confederate army, was also a Democrat. As Vice-President of the United States, his conduct was irreproachable, his character as a politician was unexceptionably pure, while experience had proved him pre-eminently qualified to fill the high position for which he was nominated. But the North was determined to accept no Southern man, and he was defeated.

Mr. Bell was the representative of a party which had no foundation, no fixed principles, and, as might be expected, though he had his friends, he did not meet that support he otherwise might have received.

Both Douglas and Breckinridge had numerous friends, and met strong support in the democratic party, though it was sectional in its nature, and the result was they did not as a party unite upon either as their nominee. The Convention which met in Charleston for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the Presidential chair dissolved in discord. It divided into two branches—one of which chose Mr. Douglas, the other Mr. Breckinridge, and there were two democratic parties in the field. Thus it was when the majority of the people were divided among themselves, that Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Not by a majority, but by a sectional party, which, twenty years before, had scarcely an existence or a name, which had adopted as a platform doctrines wholly subversive of the Constitution, and openly hostile to the rights of the people of the South. It was not strange then the South should be seriously alarmed; and it would have been passing strange had she not taken some measure to avert the wrongs and oppressions openly threatened by the Republican party. What resort had they? None, but to withdraw from the Union. Many were in favor of co-operation, but this would have consumed time and been but pernicious delay, which would have lulled them to sleep until the storm burst upon them. South Carolina's legislature was the first to meet, and the State seceded; the others followed in rapid succession until all save Maryland and Delaware were no longer members of the Union. Each had acted in its separate State sovereignty, showing the great unanimity of their sentiment.

Could this have been prevented?

The people of the South were not over anxious for dissolution. There was a strong and numerous party in favor of securing harmony and union if they could; and it only remained for Mr. Lincoln to have said to the South, "You shall have your rights guaranteed unto you, your liberty, both of person and of property, shall remain untouched," and all would have been well. But he did nothing of the kind.—The manifestation of his policy must have been triumphant upon the east of the Union. He entered the Capital of the country in disguise. He was inaugurated under the strongest guard. He began his administration with perfidy. He tried to deceive the South in the matter of Fort Sumter. He [illegible] garded [illegible]. He overlooked the [illegible] over the Federal [illegible], and it will be remembered that organization and system are only needed for the complete overthrow of the bestial knave who is fast becoming the scoff of his own people and the scorn of strangers.

So much for the general aspect of the war question. I send you full files of Northern journals to, and including, the 12th instant. To the issue of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 11th your attention is especially directed for interesting information. I may however, add, by way of special reference to operations concerning Richmond, that *I state with certainty*, that Meade's army is now in progress of re-organization preliminary to active operations, and that a few days since a council of war was held in Washington, over which the new Lieutenant-General, Grant, was the presiding genius. It was then and there arranged that the capture of Richmond should be the primary object of the spring campaign. The city is to be approached by three columns, according to the opinion expressed by your correspondent some weeks since. To ensure success, and render the attacking force numerically sufficient, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps will be brought from Chattanooga, and the Sixteenth and Seventh corps from the Mississippi river to co-operate in the undertaking. The Yankees consider that with these additions, and by drawing from various quarters all the available troops, an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day. In the war council Grant protested against any further attempt to penetrate the South until Richmond is taken, the possession of the Confederate capital being regarded by him of the highest strategetical importance. Although Grant has returned to his immediate command, it is understood that he will direct the movements against Richmond—Meade being, probably, reduced to a corps or division commander. By the way, there has been a strong talk in Washington to the effect that Meade would be court-martialed for alleged misconduct at Gettysburg.

Kilpatrick and his command have returned to Alexandria on transports.

In the Yankee Congress nothing of interest had transpired saving the passage of the bills equalizing the pay of white and colored troops, and what is known as the "Gold Bill," a law authorizing Secretary Chase the use of $35,000,000 in gold coin now in the United States Sub Treasury, for the purpose of bearing down the gold market and buoying up greenbacks. Vain delusion! Simple Secretary, thy thirty-five millions of gold will bid this vain world an eternal farewell in less than sixty days, and greenbacks will certainly and simultaneously sink out of sight.

Under the head of "Personal" the Fayetteville *Carolinian* says:

Capt. Hale, one of the associate editors of the *Observer*, is now at home in this city, on a short leave of absence, from Gen. Lee's army. His many friends will be glad to meet him in such good health. Capt. Hale entered the service, at the outbreak of hostilities, as a private and has by his merit and ability been promoted to his present position. Though young in years, he has already heard the unpleasant whistle of minnie bullets, and the nerve stering roar of the enemy's shells upon a number of bloody fields of strife.

MARRIED,

Near Durham's, on the 15th inst., by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Mr. WILLIAM C. KINSEY and Miss JULIA F. COX, both of Jones county, N. C.

The bride was just seventeen and of her bridal dress it can be said, it was homespun, it was handsome, she spun it, and wove it, and cut it, and made it, and adorned it with her own youthful little hands. Isn't he fortunate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

{L. S.} In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

March 18-2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO., VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

March 18-12

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.

March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-dawtf

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will sell 1 Negro Woman, a good Washer and Ironer, 1 do, accustomed to housework, with three children; $800 N. C. Treasury notes; 3 7 per cent $1,000 Confederate bonds; 1 $1,000 [illegible] old mix; 300 pounds extra Lard and a small lot Bacon; 2 Carriages with Harness for each; a lot of Crockery; Brown Sugar and Coffee in lots to suit families; Feather Beds, and 25 bottles of old Whiskey; 1 Waggon and 6 Mules; together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

March 18-2t.

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Raywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Raywood, Chatham county, N. C.

March 18-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EVERY WHITE MAN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 and 45 years, living South of Newbern street, running by the bank of N. C., and east of Fayetteville st., within the old corporation, are hereby notified to meet at Hogg Williams Upchurch's store, Southeast corner of market square on the 18th and 19th instant and render their excuses for exemption from conscription. All those who do not render their excuses will be returned without excuse of exemption. This notice includes all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, no matter what may be the cause of their exemption.

By order:

S. W. SCOTT, Capt. N. C. Militia.

March 18-2t